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STUDIES IN GREEK NOUN-FORMATION

Based in part upon material collected by the late A. W. STRATTON, and prepared under the supervision of CARL D. BUCK.¹

DENTAL TERMINATIONS I. 4

WORDS WITH GENITIVE IN -ιτος, -κτος, -ρτος²

BY CARL D. BUCK

GENITIVE IN -ιτος

The addition of *t* to roots ending in *i*, just as to other roots (cf. *C.P.* 12. 173), or to noun-stems in *i*, has yielded a few stems in -ιτ-, but no distinctive or productive type.

δαίς from the root of *δαίω* is similar to Sanskrit feminine abstracts like *stut-* 'praise,' from the root *stu-* 'praise.' The word is almost confined to poetic use, and is perhaps more specifically Ionic.³

The rare *λίς*, an adjective 'smooth' in Hom. *λὶς πέτρῃ* and in *σινδῶν λὶς* of a Samian inscription, *SGDI.* 5702. 19, in Homer also used substantively of 'smooth linen' (*λίρι, λίτα*), is a verbal adjective, standing to *λίτός* in the same relation as -βλής to -βλητός, -γνώς to γνωτός, etc., and formed from the root seen in *λείος, ἀλίνω*, Lat. *linō*, etc.⁴

The neuter *μέλι* represents an IE. **melit*, reflected also by Goth. *mīliþ* 'honey' (*o*-stem), and perhaps indirectly by Lat. *mel, mellis* (**melit* to **melid*, whence gen. **mel(i)des, mellis*; cf. Walde, *Lat. Et. Wtb.*² s.v. with references; otherwise Sommer *Hdb. d. lat. Sprache*² 357, *Erläut.* 107). This **melit* is doubtless an IE. extension of an *i*-stem with the same *t* that is seen in neuters like *γάλα, γάλακτος*, Lat. *lac, lactis*, beside *γλάγος*, or, confined to the nominative-accusative, in Skt. *yakṛt* 'liver,' *ṣakṛt* 'dung.'⁵ The numerous compounds of *μέλι* are all late, and with the exception of *οἶνομέλι*,

¹ See Introductory Note, *CP.* 5. 323 ff.

² Those with genitive in -ντος, forming classes of larger extent, are reserved for later treatment.

³ Cf. Fraenkel, *Nom. ag.* 1. 104.

⁴ Cf. Fraenkel, *Nom. ag.* 1. 88 ff.

⁵ Cf. Brugmann, *Grd.*² 2. 1. 428.

Polyb.+, are rare technical names employed by medical writers, etc. (see Word-List).

The other neuter, *σταις* (or *σταῖς*) 'dough,' gen. *σταιτός*, is of obscure history. Its most probable connection is with OIr. *tāis* 'dough,' OBulg. *těsto* 'dough,' OEng. *þaēsma* 'yeast,' all pointing to **taist*.¹ If we assume a Greek **σταιστ-*, either representing a collateral form (cf. *στέγος*, *τέγος* and the like), or with *σ* due to the influence of *στέαρ* (*στέαρ* and *σταις* are sometimes confused in use), this might well result in nom.-acc. *σταις*, but gen. *σταιτός* from **σταισιτός* by dissimilation similar to that seen in Lat. *stetī*.

χάρις, with *τ*-inflection from Homer on, except for acc. *χάρην*, represents a probably inherited extension of an *i*-stem, similar to that seen in the (unrelated) Skt. *harit-* beside *hari-* 'yellowish.' The *i*-stem still prevails in the accusative singular (*χάριτα* is confined to a few occurrences in poetry and two in Herodotus, one in Xenophon; cf. Kühner-Blass 1. 413), in the old derivative *χαρί-εις*, in the first member of early compounds (contrast *χαρι-δότης* *h. Hom.* with *χαριτο-δότης* Plut.), including all such proper names as *Χαρι-γένης*, *Χαρι-μένης*, etc., and also, in most dialects, in the second member of the proper names in *-χαρις*.

The appellative compounds, like *εὐχαρις*, neut. *εὐχαρι*, follow the same inflection as *χάρις*, e.g., *εὐχάριτες* Xen., Plut., etc. (but once dat. sg. *ἄχαρι* Hdt. 1. 41).

The proper names in *-χαρις* are inflected precisely like those in *-πολις*, namely, gen. *-ιδος* in Attic and West Ionic, elsewhere gen. *-ιος*, e.g., Att. *Εὐχάριδος*, but Boeot. dat. *Εὐχαρι*,—*Δημοχάριδος* at Cumae, but *Δαμοχάριος* in Cos, Crete, *Πρωτοχάριος* at Samos, *Θευχάριος* at Delphi, *Δωριχάριος*, etc. at Rhodes. The only instance of *τ*-inflection is *Ἐπιχάριτος* (woman's name) Dio Cass. 62. 27.

The fondness of Rhodes for names in *-χαρις* is noticeable, a third of all those quotable occurring there only. Most are men's names, but *Ἐπίχαρις* is a woman's name in Boeotian and elsewhere, *Εὐχαρις* likewise a woman's name in Boeotian and a ship's name at Athens (see Word-List). Very probably *-χαρις* was restricted to women's names in Boeotian (for *Ἀντίχαρις* of an epitaph may also be a woman),

¹ Rozwadowski, *Quaest. gram. et etym.* 1. 34; Lidén *IF.* 19. 353; Pedersen, *Kelt. Sprachen* 1. 56.

and perhaps in some other dialects, beside the more usual *-χαρης* in men's names, e.g., masc. Ἐπιχάρης, fem. Ἐπίχαρις. The only certain instances of men's names in *-χαρις* in continental Greece are Δαμόχαρις (Lac., Arc.), and Θεόχαρις (Ath., Delph., Arc.). Ζώχαρις and Ὀνησίχαρις are the fathers of Athenians (Σωκράτης Ζωχάριος Ἀθηναῖος, Κτησίας Ὀνησιχάριδος Ἀθηναῖος) and perhaps themselves Athenians. But one suspects that all these may be of Eastern descent.

The original stem of θέμις, Θέμις is *θεμιστ-*,¹ as in Hom. θέμιστα, θέμιστες, Θέμιστος, Θέμιστι, etc., also Thess. Θέμισσσι *IG.* 9. 2. 1236, Θέμιστο(s) *SGDI.* 1557, elsewhere preserved only in derivatives and compounds, as *θεμιστεύω*, *θεμιστεύϊος*, *Θεμιστοκλῆς*, etc. The isolated type of inflection was given up in favor of one or another of those common to nominatives in *-ις*, namely, gen. *-ιος* in Ionic (Θέμιος *Hdt.* 2. 50), *-ιδος* in Attic (Θέμιδος *Aesch.* +), or *-ιτος*. This last, after the analogy of χάρις, χάριτος, occurs in Pindar (Θέμιτος, θέμιτες, θέμισσι, θέμιν) and Bacchylides (Θέμιτος, 14. 55), also in a Boeotian inscription (Θέμιτι, *IG.* 7. 1816. 2). The grammarians refer to it as Doric (Choerob. 1. 154. 35, 197. 19), and, while this might be owing merely to its occurrence in Pindar, I believe that they were right, and that, especially in view of Ἀρτάμιτος (see following), the type Θέμιτος was a West-Greek characteristic and is to be viewed as such, not as a Boeotianism,² in Pindar. Unfortunately the word is not quotable from Doric inscriptions.³

The proper names in *-θεμις* have the same inflection as those in *-πολις*, *-χαρις*, etc. (above, p. 76), e.g., gen. Att. Ἀπολλοθέμιδος, Ἀναξιθέμιδος (in Delian inscriptions with Att. *-ιδος* or Ion. *-ιος*, for the same person, as *IG.* 11. 2. 111, 113), but Rhod. Δαμοθέμιος, Ther. Θεοθέμιος, Ion. Ξενοθέμιος, etc. The only exceptions noted

¹ *θεμιστ-*, a compound whose second element belongs to the root *στᾱ-*. Cf. Fraenkel, *Glotta* 4. 25 ff.

² Sadee, *De Boeot. tit. dial.* 102, thinks Θέμιτος in Pindar is a Boeotianism, and likewise Fraenkel, *Glotta* 4. 23, who adds that Bacchylides copied Pindar. But it has yet to be shown that Pindar has any Boeotian forms which are not also common to epic, Lesbian, or Doric poetry, except the rare *ἐν* with accusative and *τά* 'why?'. Cf. Thumb, *Hdb. d. griech. Dial.* 214 ff., Wackemagel, *Glotta* 7, 295.

³ It is possible that Arcadian also, in which there are other West-Greek elements, had the inflection Θέμιτος. But Ἀριστοθέμιτος in an inscription of the second century A.D. (*IG.* 5. 2. 495), when the *τ*-inflection was rampant in several classes of proper names, is not conclusive evidence.

are Arc. *Ἀριστοθέμιτος* (above, p. 77, footnote 3), and *Μηροθέμεως* *IG.* 2. 2825.

These names are most common, as already remarked by Fick-Bechtel, 142, in Asia Minor and the islands, including Cyprus. Yet they are not so rare in continental Greece as those in *-χαρις*.

Ἀρτεμις or *Ἀρταμις* (West Greek, except Cretan), originally an *ι*-stem,¹ follows the *-ις*, *-ιδος* type in Attic-Ionic, Thessalian, Boeotian (*Ἀρτάμιδος* *IG.* 7. 546), and Cretan. But the inflection *Ἀρταμις*, *Ἀρτάμιτος* (or in later times the hybrid *Ἀρτέμιτος*), after the analogy of *χάρις*, *χάριτος*, occurs frequently in various West Greek dialects and probably belongs to all except Cretan. Thus Argol. *Ἀρτάμιτος*, *Ἀρτάμιτι*, *IG.* 4. 770, 914, etc. (9 times), Corcyr. *Ἀρτάμιτι* *SGDI.* 3211, Apollon. *Ἀρτάμιτι*, *Ἀρτέμιτι* *ibid.* 3221, 3222, Meg. *Ἀρτάμιτι* *IG.* 7. 44, Rhod. *Ἀρτάμιτος*, *Ἀρτάμιτι* *IG.* 12. 1. 787, 814, etc. (11 times), *Ἀρτέμιτος*, *Ἀρτέμιτι* *ibid.* 24, 823, 834, Ther. *Ἀρτάμιτος*, *Ἀρτάμιτι* *IG.* 12. 3. 373, 381, 1326, 1327, *Ἀρτάμιτος* Syme *ibid.* 2, *Ἀρτέμιτι* Anaphe *ibid.* 268, Cnid. *Ἀρτάμιτος* *SGDI.* 3502, 3512, late Lac. and Mess. *Ἀρτέμιτος*, *Ἀρτέμιτι* *IG.* 5. 1. 351, etc., 1374, etc., Aetol. *Ἀρτέμιτος*, *Ἀρτέμιτι* *IG.* 9. 1. 413, 414, 421, *Ἀρτέμιτι* in Zante *IG.* 9. 1. 600, Phoc. *Ἀρτέμιτι* *SGDI.* 1513, Delph. *Ἀρτάμιτος* *SGDI.* 2501, 12, *Ἀρτέμιτι* *ibid.* 2642. 46. Note also Arc. *Ἀρτάμιτος* *IG.* 5. 2. 399, 403 (Lusoi), *Ἀρτέμιτος* *ibid.* 522; Pamphyl. *Ἀρτέμιτος* (Lancoronski 2, No. 11). In Cretan, which regularly has *Ἀρτεμις*, *Ἀρτέμιδος*, the single occurrence of *Ἀρτέμιτι*, *SGDI.* 5145, is probably from the Doric *κοινή*.

Δέραμις, dat. *Δεράμιτι* occurs in a Cretan inscription of Lato, *SGDI.* IV. p. 1041, *τῶι Ἀθηναίῳ τῶι Δεράμιτι καὶ τῶι Ἐλεuthνίῳ*.

Proper names in *-ις*, *-ιτος* are very common in the papyri (Mayser 273), but are foreign, mostly Egyptian, and are not included in the Word-List. *Δφιφενίτυς* (gen. sg.) in a Pamphylian inscription, Lancoronski 1, No. 74, also has the appearance of a foreign name.

GENITIVE IN *-κτος*

The neuter *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, with Lat. *lac. lactis*, represents an inherited extension of a guttural root seen in Hom. *γλάγος* and the Hesychian glosses *γλακκόν*, *γλακῶνες*.²

¹ Preserved (or restored) in the rare datives Arg. *Ἀρτάμι* *IG.* 4. 513, 577, and Arc. *Ἀρτέμι* *IG.* 5. 2. 397, 402, 409.

² Cf. Walde, *Lat. Et. Wtb.*² s.v. *lac*, with references.

Besides the half-dozen neuter compounds οινόγαλα, ὄξύγαλα, etc. there are a few adjective forms, as ὁμογάλακτες Arist. +, ἀγάλακτες Call. *Apoll.* 52 (ἀ priv.), Suid. (ἀ cop.). The grammarians also give ἀρτιγάλαξ and νεογάλαξ (Hdn. 1. 352. 15 = Choerob. 1. 339. 6).¹

The feminine νύξ, νυκτός, with Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, Goth. *nahts*, Skt. *naktam* adv. 'by night,' etc., represents an IE. *noqʷt-* (beside *noqʷti-* reflected by other cognates). The *t* is presumably the same as in feminine abstracts like Skt. *stut-* 'praise,' Gk. *δαίς*, etc. But the evidence of cognate forms without *t* is meagre.²

In ἄναξ (Φάναξ), ἄνακτος, the τ is added to the guttural root which appears as a root noun in Ἄνακες, name of the Dioscuri (cf. *Φανάκων*, *Φανάκοι*(ν) *IG.* 4. 564, 566), and from which the feminine ἄνασσα (*ἄνακ-*a*) is formed.³ The word is confined to poetical use in Attic-Ionic, and in most other dialects never appears in inscriptions. But in Cyprus it remained in common use, as an official title, as shown by its occurrence in several Cyprian inscriptions (Φάναξ Hoffmann, *Gr. Dial.* 1. Nos. 69, 134, 144), and by the statements of Harpocration, s.v., Isocrates 203D, and Eustathius to Il. 13. 582. It is possible that it survived in some other parts of Greek territory, though specific evidence of this is lacking.⁴ In any case the word, owing to its use in Homer and in the other poets, remained familiar to educated Greeks, and it was resurrected in Byzantine times as an addition to the numerous honorific titles (e.g., *CIG.* 8672 A, of the emperor Theophilus), and also in some compounds.

Compounds, exclusive of proper names, are few and mostly poetical or Byzantine. Thus ἀστυάναξ Aesch. *Supp.* 1019, ἱππιάναξ Aesch. *Pers.* 997, ὑμνοάνασσα Bacch. 11. 1, πασιάναξ oracular verse in Phlegon, Müller, *frag. hist. gr.* 3. 603, ἀμφιάνакτες nickname of the dithyrambic poets, Schol. Ar. *Nub.* 595, and Byz. παντάναξ, παντάνασσα, αὐτάναξ, τετράναξ, προφήτᾶναξ.⁵

¹ The nom. sg. masc. fem. -γαλαξ is appropriately constructed to nom. pl. -γάλακτες (cf. *ἄναξ*, *ἄνακτες*), but very likely fictitious.

² Cf. Boisacq, *Dict. étym. de la langue grecque*, s.v., and Walde, *Lat. Et. Wtb.* s.v., *nox*, with literature cited.

³ Cf. especially Fraenkel, *Nom. ag.* 1. 95 ff.

⁴ Cf. my suggestion of the possible influence of ἄνασσα upon the rise of βασίλισσα, *Class. Phil.* 9. 373, where reference might have been made to the persistence of the Ionic compound χειρῶναξ (see below).

⁵ The poems of Theodorus Prodromus have αὐτάναξ (1. 16), τετράναξ (1. 17), παντάναξ (2. 620). Cf. also Sophocles and Du Cange.

But *χειρῶναξ* 'artisan,' occurs not only in poetry (Soph. fr. 760, Eur. fr. 795), but also in Ionic prose, as Hdt. 1. 93, 2. 141, Hipp. 1. 113 Kühn., etc., and again in late writers, as Plutarch, Aelian, Lucian, and is in current literary use today. Cf. also *χειρωνάξια* Hdt. 2. 167, *χειρωνάξιον* Arist. *Oec.* 2. 1346a and frequently in Egyptian papyri, e.g., *pap. Tebt.* 2. 287 *passim*. Plainly *χειρῶναξ* was a prose word in Ionic, whence it passed into the *κοινή*.¹

The occurrence of *οἰκῶναξ* as a definition in Hesychius (*ἐστᾶχος· οἰκουρός, οἰκῶναξ*) suggests that this also was a good prose word.

It is in the formation of personal names that *ἄναξ* plays its principal rôle in Greek, for it is one of the popular name-words. Names in *-αναξ* or *-ανασσα* have their center of productivity in the East and are comparatively infrequent in continental Greece. In Ionic there are about 35, of which 15 are as yet quotable in Ionic only; in Rhodian (Carpathus and Telos included), 25; from other Doric islands (Cos, Nisyrus, Anaphe, Thera, Melos), 9; from Lesbos, 6; from Cyprus, 4.

Among Athenian names I have noted only, namely *Ἀγαθαναξ*, *Τιμαναξ*, *Ἀμφιάναξ*, *Ἀρχιάνασσα*, *Ἀστυνάξ*, *Ἡλιάναξ*, *Πεισιάναξ*, *Ἑρμῶναξ*. One of these, as we happen to know, is imported, for *Ἀρχιάνασσα* *IG.* 3. 2095, is named after her grandmother *Ἀρχιάνασσα* *Ἡρακλεῶτις* *IG.* 2. 2916 (cf. Kirchner, *Att. Prosop.* No. 2059). The source of *Ἀστυνάξ*, which occurs also at Hermione, is obvious. On *Ἀγαθαναξ*, see below, p. 82. Some or all the others may be importations, though we need not assume this without specific evidence.²

From other parts of continental Greece we find about a dozen, as Lac. *Πλειστοάναξ*, *Εὐρύναξ*, *Σαφάναξ*, Corinth. *Δαμοφάνασσα*, Arg., Troiz., Meg. *Ἑρμῶναξ*, Epid. *Ἀριστάναξ* (see below, p. 82), Hermion. *Ἀστυνάξ*, El. *Λυσιάναξ*, Arc. *Δημῶναξ*, Boeot. *Ποσιδῶναξ*, Delph. *Δαμῶνασσα* (also *Τιμῶναξ*, but of Cyprian and Cretan descent).

¹ Cr. Fraenkel, *Nom. ag.* 1. 98. But the argument from the "spezifisch ionischen Namen auf -ῶναξ" is overstated (see below, p. 81).

² That a name of non-Attic origin may become a popular Athenian name is well illustrated by *Νικάνωρ*, a common Macedonian name which was widely adopted by Athenians in the later period. In Kirchner's *Attische Prosopographie* there are fifteen entries of *Νικάνωρ*, but not one of *Νικήνωρ*, which would of course be the proper Attic form, as it is the Ionic.

Of the variety of types depending upon the character of the stem of the first member and its union with the second, the following is to be noted.

Names with first member ending in *ι* or *υ*, as *Ἀρχιάνναξ*, *Ἀστυάνναξ*, are constant in this form. The only example of elision is of doubtful authenticity, *Ἀμφάναξ* Schol. Il. 2. 585, corrected by Dindorf to *Ἀμφιάνναξ*.

Names with first member ending in *ε* vary between uncontracted and contracted forms. Thus Ion. *Ἐχέανναξ*, *Ἀρχεάνναξ*¹, but also Ion. *Ἀρχῆναξ*, Rhod. *Ἀρχήνασσα*; Rhod., Lesb. *Ἀγεάνναξ*, but also Rhod. *Ἀγῆναξ*,² Ion. *Ἡγῆναξ*; Ion., Rhod. *Κλεάνναξ* (Κλε- from Κλεφε-), but also Rhod. *Κλῆναξ*. On *Λεάνναξ*, see below, p. 82.

Names with first member ending in *ο*: The original formation is preserved in Cypr. *Ἀριστοφάναξ*, *Τιμοφάναξ*, Corinth. *Δαμοφάνασσα*. The name of the Spartan king was likewise, without doubt, *Πλειστοφάναξ*, in Thucydides *Πλειστοάναξ*, for which later writers, like Plutarch, substitute *Πλειστοῶναξ*, conforming to the more familiar contracted type. Similarly the Cypr. *Ἀριστοφάναξ* appears as *Ἀριστῶναξ* in a *κοινή* inscription of Cyprus, *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1914. 7. Conversely *Ἀριστοάναξ* in a fourth-century Ionic inscription (*SGDI.* 5601), in contrast to the otherwise uniform Ionic type in *-ῶναξ*, is probably due to an archaistic whim.

By the contraction of *οα* to *ω*, which is the normal result in all dialects,³ arose the common type in *-ῶναξ*. These names in *-ῶναξ* (about 25) are most numerous in Ionic (as are the names in *-ανναξ* in general), but they are found also, some in very early inscriptions, in Rhodes, Thera, Athens, Boeotia, Delphi, etc., the most widespread being *Ἐρμῶναξ*, *Τιμῶναξ* and *Δημῶναξ* or *Δαμῶναξ*. Some particular names, e.g., *Ἐρμῶναξ*, may be strictly of Ionic origin, but it is an error to regard the type as specifically Ionic.

¹ *Ἀρχιάνναξ* Strabo 599 is also, in all probability, for *Ἀρχεάνναξ* (Lobeck, *Paralip.* 276; Schneider, *Callim.* 1. 447). For *ἀρχαιο-* in proper names, though no longer unknown, is still attested only once (Thess. *Ἀρχαιοκράτειρ*) against dozens in *Ἀρχε-* or *Ἀρχι-*; and, moreover, with *ἄναξ* it would normally give *Ἀρχαιῶναξ* (*Ἀρχαιανναξ*, if genuine, would have to be viewed like *Τιμανναξ*, etc., discussed below, p. 82).

² Rhod. *Ἀγᾶναξ*, if authentic, is due to the analogy of *Τιμᾶναξ*, etc. But it rests upon a doubtful correction of *ΑΓΑΝΑΣΤΟ* to *Ἀγᾶνα[κ]τος*, *IG.* 12. 1. 1212.

³ In spite of *πρῶτος* Dor. *πῶτος*, which most scholars still derive from an assumed **πρωτος*, the evidence seems to me overwhelming that the Doric contraction of *οα* is not *ā*, but *ω*, as in Ionic. Cf. *Class. Phil.* 2. 255 ff.

But in Rhodian beside *Δαμῶναξ*, *Τιμῶναξ*, etc., we find more commonly forms in *-αναξ*, as *Ἀγοραναξ*, *Ἀγαθάνασσα*, *Ἀρετάνασσα*, *Ἀρισταναξ* *-ασσα*, *Βουλιαναξ*, *Κλειτάνασσα*, *Κυδαναξ*, *Νικαναξ* *-ασσα*, *Τιμαναξ* *-ασσα*. If the former represent the normal contraction of *οα*, as we believe,¹ the latter must be differently explained. Either we have *Τιμ-άναξ* with elision after the analogy of *Τιμ-αγόρας* and others in which the second member began originally with a vowel, or we have *Τιμᾶναξ* from **Τιμᾶ-φάναξ* like *Τιμᾶ-κράτης*, etc., that is, *Τιμῶναξ*: *Τιμᾶναξ* = *Τιμοκράτης*: *Τιμᾶκράτης*. The latter view gains probability from the parallelism in Rhodian, not only of *Τιμακράτης*, *Τιμάπολις* with *Τιμαναξ*, but also of *Ἀρισταμένης* with *Ἀρισταναξ*, and of *Βουλακρίνης*, *Βουλακράτης* with *Βουλιαναξ*.²

Ἀγαθαναξ, *Τιμαναξ* occur also as names of Athenian citizens, and *Ἀρισταναξ* at Epidaurus. It is not unlikely that these names were of Rhodian origin. On the other hand, if the first two are of genuine Attic origin, they must be taken as *Ἀγαθ-άναξ*, *Τιμ-άναξ*, with elision.

Lac. *Σαφαναξ* is not formed like *Τιμαναξ*, but is probably *Σα-φάναξ* from **Σαφο-φαναξ* by haplology. So Meister, *SGDI*. 4526.

Ion. *Λεάναξ* and Doric *Λάνασσα* are also not parallel to *Τιμαναξ*. From **Λᾶφο-φαναξ*, *-ασσα* come regularly Ion. *Λεῶναξ*, *Λεῶνασσα*, and Dor. **Λᾶῶνασσα*, whence, with the further Doric contraction of *ᾶω* to *ᾱ*, *Λάνασσα*. Ion. *Λεάναξ*, beside *Λεῶναξ*, is probably due to the analogy of *Ἀρχεάναξ*, etc.

A few of the names in *-ανασσα* occur also as names of islands or districts. So *Εὐρυνάσσα*, *Ἐρμώνασσα* (see Word-List).

GENITIVE IN *-πος*

δάμαρ, *δάμαρτος* 'spouse' (cf. Aeol. *δόμορτις* Hesych.), according to the now prevailing view³ of this much-discussed word, is a compound

¹ Cf. footnote 3, p. 81.

² Names of the type *Τιμᾶκράτης* occur most frequently in Rhodes, occasionally in other islands, while in continental Greece examples are extremely rare and are probably importations. So obviously the name of the Athenian *Τιμαγένης Τιμαγένου Ἀχαρνεύς* (*IG*. 2. 955), not even superficially Atticised to *Τιμηγένης*, though the same person appears in the Delian copy (*BCH*. 30. 201) as *Τιμογένης Τιμογένου* after the normal Attic type. Similarly, *Βουλακλῆς* *IG*. 1. 283. 4, in later times *Βουληκλῆς* with Attic *η* (*IG*. 2. 946. 10). Lac. *Τιμάξενος* rests upon an uncertain restoration (*SGDI*. 4527).

³ Schulze *KZ*. 28. 281; Brugmann, *IF*. 28. 294; Fraenkel *Nom. ag.* 1. 78; Wackernagel, *Altind. Gram.* 2. 186. For other views, cf. Boisacq., *Dict. étym.* s.v.

δαμ-αρ-τ- 'housekeeper' or 'house companion,' from δαμ- (cf. δόμος) and ἄρ- (ἀρարίσκω), with τ added, as so often in compounds (see C.P. 12, pp. 173 ff.).

WORD-LIST¹

GENITIVE IN -ιτος

- δαίς, ἡ Hom.+[p. 75.
 ἄβρό-, ὁ, ἡ Ath.
 ὀμό-, ὁ, ἡ Choerob.
 σταις, τό Hdt.+[p. 76.
 λῖς, ὁ, ἡ Hom., SGDI. 5702. 19; ὁ,
 Hom. [p. 75.
 μέλι, τό Hom.+[p. 75.
 ῥοδό- Orib., Synes. +
 ψευδό- Byz.
 ἐλαιό- Plin., Diosc.
 φακό- Byz.
 ὀμφακό- Diosc.
 μηλό- Diosc.
 τηλό- Byz.
 οἰνό- Polyb. +
 χιονό- Geopon.
 κυδωνό- Diosc.
 ὀξύ- Choerob., Ideler Phys. 1.
 411, 13.
 ἄπό- Galen
 ὑδρό- Plin., Diosc. +
 ἄερό- Galen, Athen.
 κηρό- Schol. Theocr.
 δροσό- Galen
 θαλασσό- Plin., Diosc.
 εὐκρατό- Hdn.
 ἄρτό- Galen +
 ὀξύ- Hipp. +
 Δέραμς SGDI. IV, p. 1041 [p. 78.
 *Ἀρταμς, *Ἀρτεμς [p. 78.
- θέμς, Θέμς (Hom.) Pind.+[p. 77.
 Διά-, Διαι- SGDI. 74, 100 (Cypr.).
 Διφεί- SGDI. 60. 21 (Cypr.).
 Καλλί- IG. 2. 470. 93 (Athen.),
 IG. 7. 2480 (Boeot.), IG. 12. 1.
 731 (Rhod.), Delphin. in Milet.
 121. I. 96, 122 II. 90, etc.
 *Ἀναξί- CIG. 203 (Athen.), IG.
 11. 2. 111, 113, etc. (Delos,
 Athen.?), IG. 12. 5. 980, etc.
 (Tenos), Delphin. in Milet. 122.
 I. 103.
 Αἰξί- St. Byz.
 Εἰξί- SGDI. 3593. 107 (Coan),
ibid. 5685. 8 (Maroneia).
 *Ονασί- SGDI. 2 (Cypr.).
 Πασί- IG. 4. 1484. 98, etc. (Epid.),
 IG. 12. 7. 327 (Amorg.), Diog.
 L. 5. 4. 9.
 Στασί- CIG. 4243, 4248 (Tlos in
 Lycia).
 *Ηγησί- IG. 2. 3344 (Sinopian),
 SGDI. 5658 (Chios).
 Κλεισί- IG. 12. 3. 3410 (Telos).
 *Αμφί- SGDI. 5502 (Miletus),
 Delphin. in Milet. 126. 44, etc.,
 Paus. 3. 9. 8 (Theb.), also myth.
 (cf. Pape).
 *Υψί- Insch. v. Priene 42. 17
 (Samian).

¹ Proper names in -θεμς and in -χαμς, though not following the τ-inflection, are listed here for convenience. References are also added, in this case, even for names which are found in Pape, since most of the epigraphical occurrences, showing their distribution, were not then quotable. For the same reason references are given for the names in -ἀναξ.

-θεμυς

Πάν- Ath. Mitt. 13. 246. No. 41
(Laodiceia Comb.).

Λεσβό- Ath. 182 f. (Mytil.).

Ἐργο- Bechtel Ion. Insch. 19. 190
(Styra).

Πυργό- Euphr. ap. Ath. 503e.

Θεό- IG. 12. 3. 815 (Thera).

Διό- Delphin. in Milet. 138. III. 60.

Βασιλό- IG. 12. 3. 1420 (Thera).

Φιλό- SGDI. 2614. 12 (Cypr.).

Ἀπολλό- IG. 2. 465. I. 80 (Athen.),
IG. 4. 152 (Aegin.).

Βουλό- IG. 12. 5. 38. 17 (Naxos).

Δαμό-, Δημό- IG. 12. 1. 1116
(Rhod.), IG. 12. 3. 327. 171
(Ther.), IG. 3. 2842a (Nicome-
deian), BCH. 27. 16 (of Phaselis).

Τιμό- IG. 11. 2. 111. 16; 11. 4.
1137, etc. (Delos), Hoffmann
Gr. Dial. 1. No. 211 (Cypr.)

Φανό-, Φαννο- SGDI. 5523 (Cyzi-
cus), *ibid.* 5692b. 28 (Erythrae,
Φαννο-), Coins Brit. Mus. Ionia
123 ff. (Erythrae, Φαννο-).

Ἀγνό- IG. 4. 44 (Aegin.), Plut.
Alc. 77.

Ξενό-, Ξεινό- SGDI. 5523 (Cyzi-
cus), Anc. Gr. Ins. Brit. Mus.
929 (Branchidae), Delphin. in
Milet. 124. 38, etc., SGDI. 5723.
28 (Perinthus, Ξεινο-).

Ζηνό- Dem. 32 (Massal.), others
in late writers (cf. Pape), and
papyri.

Μηνο- IG. 12. 1. 1352 (Rhod.),
IG. 2. 2825 (of Apollonia), IG.
14. 2393. 365 (Acrae), CIG.
4129, 6851. 24 (Asia Minor).

Μολπο- IG. 2. 3279 (Proconn.).

Ἡρό- Coins Brit. Mus. Ionia 137
(Erythrae).

Κυπρό- Dem. 15. 9 (tyrant of
Samos).

Μητρό- CIG. 6850 (Asia Minor).

Χρυσό- Paus. 6. 10. 5 (Arg.),
Paus. 10. 7. 2 (Cret.), IG. 5. 1.
1202 (Lac.); legend. heroine
Hom., Soph., etc.

Ἀκαστό- IG. 2. 948. 12 (Athen.),
SGDI. 15 (Cypr.).

Ἀριστό- SGDI. 3700 (Cos), *ibid.*
4245. 197 (Rhod.), *ibid.* 5757
(probably Milesian), Delphin.
in Milet. 122. II. 2, IG. 5. 2.
495 (Arc.).

Ζωφό- Ber. Sächs. Ges. 1911, 38
(Cypr.).

Κλευ- SGDI. 3590. 48 (Calymna),
ibid. 4864 (Cyrene).

Ὀξύ- Arr. Ind. 18. 7 (Thess.),
Ath. 253a, etc. (Maced.).

Δφιφενιτυς gen., inscr. Pamph. Lan-
coronski 1. No. 74 [p. 78.

χάρις, Χάρις Hom. + [p. 76.

ἄ-, ὁ, ἡ Theogn. +

ἐπί-, ὁ, ἡ Aesch. +

Ἐπί- IG. 12. 3. 1204 (Melos, man
or woman?); woman's name in
Boeotian, Rev. ét. grec. 12. 74,
IG. 8. 2637 (probably woman
also 967, 1586), woman also
IG. 14. 1999, Dio Cass. 62. 27,
Tac. Ann. 15. 51, Suidas [p. 76.

Δωρί- SGDI. 4266 (Rhod.).

Πασί- Dan. Vid. Selskabs. For-
hand. 1905. 56 (Rhod.).

Ἀγασί- IG. 12. 1. 46. 364. (Rhod.).

Ὀνησί- CIG. 2322b⁶ add. (Athen.?)
[p. 77.

ἀντί-, ἡ Byz.

Ἀντί- IG. 7. 2551 (Boeot.).

Ἐργό- IG. 12. 1. 46. 232 (Rhod.).

Θεό- IG. 2. 469. 46, 985E 37,
BCH. 8, 128 (Athen.), SGDI.
1944, 1950, etc. (Delph., fre-
quent, usually Θεύ-), *ibid.* 2564.
25 (Arc.) [p. 77.

-*χαρις*

Κλεό- see *Κλεύ-*

Δαμό-, Δημό- IG. 12. 1. 2. 10, etc. (Rhod.), *ibid.* 12. 3. 606, etc. (Thera), SGDI. 5079, IV. p. 1041 (Crete), *ibid.* 3706. I. 75 (Cos), IG. 5. 1 (Sparta, 6 times), *ibid.* 5. 2. 448, 538 (Arc.), *ibid.* 14. 867 (Cumae, *Δημοχάριδος*).

Τιμό- IG. 12. 1. 104, 804, 815 (Rhod.), SGDI. 3477 (Astyp.), IG. 2. 2824 (of Apameia), IG. 12. 1. 40, 124, etc. (Cretan).

Ξενό- IG. 12. 1. 46. 417, 47. 22 (Rhod.).

Λιμνό- name of a frog, *Batrachomyomachia* 212.

Ἀνδρό- CIG. 4702 (of Nisyrus).

αὐτό- Alciph., Greg. Nyss.

Πρωτό- SGDI. 5718 (Samos).

εὖ-, ὄι, ἦ Eur.+

Εὖ- IG. 14. 1847 (Rome), *ibid.* 7. 4256-7 (Oropus), *ibid.* 7. 3467 (Boeot. woman's name), *ibid.* 2. 7936b, 3, c26, 809e 191 (Ath. ship's name) [p. 76].

Θεύ- see *Θεο-*

Κλεύ- IG. 12. 1. 106 (Rhod.).

Ζώ- Rev. arch. 2 ser. 28. 109. 3 (Athen.?) [p. 77].

Σώ- SGDI. 2564. 14 (Rhod.).

GENITIVE IN -*ΚΤΟΣ*

γάλα, τό Hom.+[p. 78].

οἰνό- Hipp.+

τυρό- Hesych., Ideler Phys.

ἀφρό- Galen+

πρωτό- Galen

ῥό- Galen+

όξύ- Ctes., Strab., Plut.

-*γάλαξ, ὁ, ἡ* [p. 79].

ἄ- Call., Suid., Hesych.

ἀρτι- Hdn.

νεο- Hdn.

όμο- Aristot.+

ἄναξ, ὁ Hom.+[p. 79].

Σαφάναξ IG. 5. 1. 1133 (Lac.) [p. 82].

Ἀγᾶναξ IG. 12. 1. 1212 (Rhod.) [p. 81].

Κυδᾶναξ IG. 12. 1. 811 (Rhod.) [p. 82].

Ἀγείναξ IG. 12. 1. 46, 327, etc. (Rhod.), Theocr. 7. 52 (Mytil.).

Λείναξ IG. 12. 8. 279. 18 (Thas.), Delphin. in Milet. 122. I. 35 [p. 82].

Κλεάναξ IG. 12. 1. 7, 40. 49 (Rhod.), SGDI. 5739 (Magne-

sian), Le Bas-Wadd. 3. 266 (Ion.), Dem. 1223 (Tened.), vita Hom. Westermann Biogr. 1 (Arg.). Cf. *Κλεανακτιδης* Hipp. 2. 698 Littré, CIG. 6850 (Asia Minor), IG. 12. 8. 277. 3 (Thasos) [p. 81].

Κλεάνασσα Anth. Pal. 7. 188.

Ἐχεάναξ Polyaeen. 6. 49 (Ion.), Coins Brit. Mus. Ionia 53, No. 55.

Ἀρχεάναξ SGDI. 5691 (Erythrae), Delphin. in Milet. 122. I. 11, Strab. 599 (Mytil.) [p. 81].

Ἀρχεάνασσα Plato ap. Ath. 589c (Ion.).

Ἀγαθαναξ IG. 2. 471. 112 (Athen.) [p. 82].

Ἀγαθάνασσα IG. 12. 1. 273, 873 (Rhod.) [p. 82].

Φειδιάναξ SGDI. 3749. 103 (Rhod.).

Εὐδιάναξ Luc. V. H. 1. 15.

Πειθιάνασσα Nonn. 8. 193.

Ἡλιάναξ BCH. 7. 346 (Athen.), Suid. s.v. *Στησίχοπος* (Sicil.).

-αναξ

Καλλιάναξ IG. 12. 1. 46, 206, etc.,
Pind. Ol. 7. 151, Paus. 6. 6. 2,
etc. (all Rhod.), SGDI. 3624c.
44, etc. (Coan), Kern Inschr.
v. Magn. p. xxiii.

Καλλιάνασσα Hom. Il. 18. 44.

Πραξιάναξ CIG. 2. 2069, 2072,
2073 (Olbia = Latishev 53, 61,
70), SGDI. 3624b. 55 (Coan;
also in Suid. s.v. Ἴπποκράτης),
Delphin. in Milet. 147. 82, etc.
(Πραξι-), 122. I. 18 (Πρηξι-).

Ἐπιάναξ IG. 12. 3. 1084, etc.
(Melos), IG. 12. 5. 186, etc.
(Paros, 11 times), IG. 14. 417
(Messan.), IG. 14. 2322. Cf.
Ἐπιανακτίδης (Ther.), IG. 12. 7.
11.

ἱππιάναξ Aesch. [p. 79.

πασιάναξ Phlegon [p. 79.

Τιμασιάναξ SGDI. 4262a 18, etc.
(Rhod., 7 times).

Θεσπεσιάναξ IG. 12. 1. 46. 318
(Rhod.).

Πεισιάναξ SGDI. 3788. 20, 3789.
3, 4261b. (Rhod.), Kirchner,
Prosop. Att. 11772-76, Diog. L.
8. 2. 11.

Ἀγγισιάναξ IG. 12. 1. 49, 20, etc.
(Rhod.), Plut. Mor. 920D.

Ἡγγισιάναξ IG. 12. 8. 274. 9, etc.
(Thasos, 4 times), IG. 2. 967. 12
(Colophon), Delphin. in Milet.
122. I. 2, etc., SGDI. 2581. 43
(Troad), coins of Ephesus,
Samos, Strab. 594, etc. (Troad),
Plut. Mor. 1101B.

Τιμησιάναξ Iamb. vit. Pyth. 267
(Parian), Head, Coin. of Ephesus
p. 23 (ΤιμΕσιάναξ), Delphin. in
Milet. 122. I. 26, 80.

Ἐρμησιάναξ SGDI. 5508 (Milet.),
5616. 28 (Smyrna), 5692a 38

(Erythrae), BCH. 28. 34 (Stra-
tonicea), Paus. 6. 17. 4 (Colo-
phon), Paus. 7. 18. 1 (poet),
Ps. Plut. fluv. 2. 3, etc.
(Cypr.).

Μνησιάναξ Hipp. 5. 412 Littré.

Λυσιάναξ IG. 12. 1. 1164 (Rhod.),
Paus. 6. 4. 5 (Elean).

Λυσιάνασσα Hes. Th. 258, etc.,
Paus 2. 6. 6., etc.

Σωσιάναξ CIG. 2613 (Cypr.), cf.
Thess. Σουσιανακτείου, IG. 9. 2.
1056.

Ἀντιάναξ Inschr. v. Pergamum
1255 (Thasos).

Ἰφιάνασσα Hom. Il. 9. 145, etc.,
Εἰφιάνασσα, Rev. ét. grec. 19,
261 (Aphrodisia in Caria).

Ἀμφιάναξ IG. 1. 447 (Athen.).

Ἀρχιάναξ SGDI. 4262a 43
(Rhod.), IG. 12. 1. 149 (Nisyr.),
IG. 12. 8 *passim*. (Thasos).

Ἀρχιάνασσα IG. 2. 2916 (Heracl.),
IG. 3. 2095 (Athen.) [p. 80.

Νικάναξ IG. 12. 3. 34. 11, 28
(Telos) [p. 82.

Νικάνασσα IG. 12. 3. 40 (Telos)
[p. 82.

Λάνασσα Plut. Pyrrh. 1 (legend.),
ibid. 9. 10 (Syrac.) [p. 82.

Βουλάναξ IG. 12. 1. 360, 767
(Rhod.) [p. 82.

Τιμάναξ IG. 12. 1. 46. 156, 325,
470 (Rhod.), IG. 2. 2456 (Athen.)
[p. 82.

Τιμάνασσα IG. 12. 1. 158. 4
(Rhod.).

Δαμοφάνασσα SGDI. 3140 (Cor-
inth.) [p. 81.

Τιμοφάναξ Hoffmann Gr. Dial. 1.
190, 191 (Cypr.) [p. 81.

Ἰμνοάνασσα Bacch. 11. 1 [p. 79.

Πλειστονάξ Thuc. 1. 107, etc.
(Spartan) [p. 81.

- αναξ, -ηναξ, -ωναξ
 Ἄριστο(ρ)άναξ Hoffmann Gr. Dial. 1. 86 (Cyp.), SGDI. 5601b (Ephes.) [p. 81.
 Ἀγοράναξ IG. 12. 1. 19, etc. (Rhod., 6 times), IG. 14. 2393, 33 f. (Rhod. vases) [p. 82.
 τετράναξ Byz. [p. 79.
 Ευφράνασσα CIG. 4285 (Patara in Lycia).
 Ἀρετάνασσα IG. 12. 1. 1006 (Carpath.) [p. 82.
 Κλειτάνασσα IG. 12. 3. 40. 7 (Telos) [p. 82.
 προφητάναξ Byz. [p. 79.
 παντάναξ Byz. [p. 79.
 παντάνασσα Byz. [p. 79.
 Ἀριστᾶναξ IG. 12. 1. 108, etc. (Rhod., 6 times), IG. 4. 894. 45 (Epid.) [p. 82.
 Ἀριστᾶνασσα IG. 12. 1. 108 (Rhod.) [p. 82.
 αὐτάναξ Byz. [p. 79.
 Εὐάναξ IG. 12. 2. 320 (Mytil.).
 Ευάνασσα IG. 12. 3. 288 (Anaphe), Hesych. (epithet of Demeter).
 Πουλῶναξ IG. 12. 8. 275. 12 (Thasos).
 Εὐρῶναξ IG. 12. 8. 292. 18, etc. (Thasos, 4 times), Hdt. 9. 11 (Spartan), IG. 12. 3. 391, etc. (Thera., Melos). Cf. Εὐρυνακτίδαι, gens in Melos.
 Εὐρῶνασσα Hesych. (epithet of Hebe), Schol. Eur. Or. (daughter of Xanthus), Plin. N. H. 5. 31, 38 (island), Εὐρυβανασσα IG. 5. 1. 209. 2, 212. 58, 507 (Spart.).
 Θρασῶναξ SGDI. 5702. 28 (Sarmian).
 ἀστυνάξ Aesch.
 Ἀστυνάναξ Hom. +, Schol. Theocr. 4. 34 (Milesian), IG. 4. 729. 20 (Hermione), Kirchner Att. Prosop. 2645—46, Delphin. in Milet. 122. I. 20.
 Ἀστυνάσσα Suid., Hesych. (servant of Helen).
 Ἀμφάναξ [p. 81.
 Ἀγῆναξ SGDI. 4261a (Rhod.) [p. 81.
 Ἡγῆναξ SGDI. 5616. 13 (Ion.), [p. 81.
 Κλήναξ SGDI. 3788. 49 (Rhod.) [p. 81.
 Ἀρχῆναξ IG. 12. 8. 280. 17, SGDI. 5487 (Thasos) [p. 81.
 Ἀρχήνασσα IG. 12. 1. 194, 945 (Rhod.) [p. 81.
 Λεσβῶναξ IG. 12. 2. 35. 14 (etc.), Luc. salt. 69, etc. (Mytil.).
 Ποσειδῶναξ IG. 14. 936 (Ostia), BCH. 26. 324 (Boeot.).
 Λεῶναξ IG. 3. 1129 (Milesian) [p. 82.
 Λεῶνασσα Schol. Eur. Andr. 24. 33 [p. 82.
 Πυθῶναξ IG. 12. 5. 189 (Paros), 991 (Tenos), IG. 12. 8. 277. 20, etc. (Thasos), BCH. 34. 393 (Delos), Delphin. in Milet. 138. II. 60.
 οἰκῶναξ Hesych. [p. 80.
 Ποτ[?]αμῶναξ IG. 12. 2. 319 (Mytil.).
 Δημῶναξ, Δαμῶναξ IG. 12. 8. 274. 18, etc. (Thasos, 5 times), SGDI. 5692a (Erythrae), IG. 12. 1. 46. 37, etc. (Rhod., 6 times), IG. 5. 2. 47. 41 (Mantin.), Hdt. 4. 161, etc. (Mantin.), others in later authors (Pape) [p. 81.
 Δημῶνασσα, Δαμῶνασσα IG. 12. 1. 416 (Ephes.), 672 (Rhod?), IG. 12. 3. 502, 840 (Ther.), SGDI. 2106.

-ωναξ

Τιμώναξ IG. 12. 8. 282. 19 (Thasos), IG. 12. 5. 712. 53 (Syme), IG. 12. 3. 396, etc. (Thera, 7 times), SGDI. 3624*a*, *b*, *c*, etc. (Cos, 8 times), SGDI. IV. p. 661 (Rhod.), SGDI. 5151 (of Cyprian and Cretan parentage), IG. 2. 814*b* 52, 1035 (Athen.?), IG. 14. 421. I. 228 (Tauromen.), Hdt. 7. 98 (Cypr.), Schol. Ap. Rhod. 4. 1207.

Τιμώνασσα IG. 12. 3. 804 (Thera).

Ἑρμώναξ SGDI. 5495. 3 (Milet.), Delphin. in Milet. 122. I. 43, 133. 3, SGDI. 5515. 14 (Iasus), 5692*a* 13 (Erythrae), coins of Ephesus, Abdera, IG. 2. 963. 70 (Mytil.), IG. 12. 2. 81. 5 (Mytil.), SGDI. 2566. 61 (Arg.), IG. 7. 7 (Troizenian), Kirchner Att. Prosop. 5174-78, others in late writers (Pape).

Ἑρμώνασσα Anth. Pal. 5. 281, Fr. hist. gr. 3. 597 (Mytil.); n. geogr. Strab. 495, 548, Ἑρμώνοσσα, district in Chios, SGDI. 5653.

Ἰππώναξ the poet (Ephes.), SGDI. 5493*b* (Chian.), 5523. 19 (Cyzic.).

Λαμπώναςσα IG. 12. 3. 43 (Telos).

Ἀβρώναξ IG. 12. 7. 271. 8, 277. 101 (Thasos).

Ἀνδρώναξ IG. 12. 5. 220 (Paros).

Μανδρώναξ Gr. Coins Brit. Mus.

Ionian 19. No. 19 (Clazom.). Cf.

Μανδρωνακτιδης, Delphin. in Milet. 122. I. 48.

Ἱερώνασσα IG. 12. 1. 469 (Rhod.).

Ἡρῶνας SGDI. 2581. 10 (Massal.), Anth. Pal. 6. 44, 6. 98, Suid.

χειρῶνας Soph. Hdt., etc. [p. 80.

Μοιρῶνας BCH. 3. 390 (Erythrae).

Λαμ[π]ρῶνας Delphin. in Milet. 38*dd*, p. 194 (of Oaxus).

Μητρῶνας SGDI. 5616. 39 (Smyrna), 5640 (Teos), IG. 12. 8, 181, etc. (Samothrace), coin of Erythrae.

Εὐρῶνας pap. Flinders-Petrie 257*b*. 13.

Εὐφρῶνας SGDI. 5104*a* 8 (Rhod.).

Ἐρ[α]τῶνας Oest. Jhrh. 13, Beiblatt 61 (Erythrae). Or=foll.?

Στρατῶνας IG. 12. 7. 69. 53 (Amorgos), SGDI. 5580 (Theodosa), Delphin. in Milet. 46 (of Magnesia on Maeander).

(Παντῶνας) Cf. Παντωνακτιδης CIG. 3091 (Teos.).

Πλειστῶνας SGDI. 5657 (Chios), also for Spartan Πλειστοάνας in Diod., etc. [p. 81.

Θεμιστῶνας Ath. Mitt. 16. 141 (Cyzicus), IG. 11. 2. 106, 19 (Parian).

Ἀριστῶνας IG. 12. 5. 872. 2. 96, etc. (Tenos, 6 times), IG. 12. 8. 163. 20 (Samothrace), Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1914, 7 (Cypr.).

Κρατιστῶνας Hipp. 1. 198 Kühl.

Ἀρχώναςσα IG. 12. 7. 116. 3 (Amorgos).

Ὑψῶνας Delphin. in Milet. 122. I. 52.

νύξ Hom.+[p. 79.

ἄκρο- An. Bekk., Suid.

GENITIVE IN -πος

δάμαρ Hom.+[p. 82.

δύσ- Aesch.